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FIRST EDITION.

PARIS.

THE FIRES STILL RAGING.

MAZAS PRISON IN ASHES.

The Leading Insurgents Shot.

The Fires Still Raging—The Insurgents Firing Petroleum Shells into the City—Mazas Prison in Ashes.

CORNHILL PARIS, Friday May 26.—The cannonade against the insurgent's position at Belleville has been vigorously continued. Terrible fires are still raging inside Paris. The Northern Railway has been repaired, but entrance to the city is still refused.

The German positions at Auberville and elsewhere have been strengthened to prevent the escape of the insurgents. They permit only women and children inhabiting the burning quarters to leave the city.

VERSAILLES, May 26.—The insurrection has been smothered in Quartie Montfetard of Paris, where 6,000 prisoners had been captured.

The insurgents are still confined in Belleville and Lemilitres and Chaumont, whence petroleum shells are fired all over Paris.

MacMahon has sent to the insurgents the last summons to surrender, in which he says all breaches captured with arms in their hands will be shot.

The collections in the Louvre have all been saved, except the library, in which a great many valuable books were destroyed. The National Library and the grand Louvre is safe.

The insurgents still hold Percy, Place de la Bastille, Menilmontant, Charonne and Belleville.

LONDON, May 26.—Paris dispatches announce that the Rue Royale was destroyed by nine insurgents, who were driven to fire it sooner than they intended, when they are surrounded and will be captured.

The Rous dispatch mentions a rumor that hostages in Mazas prison have been shot.

The *Liberte* says that foreign powers have promised the extradition of members of the Commune, in the event of their escape from France.

The government troops have captured the Mazas prison and the Lyons railway station.

The hostages held by the insurgents in Mazas had been transferred to the prison of Roquette. The inmates have evacuated Mazas and blown up the fortifications.

The Government forces are now attacking the Place de la Bastille. At noon to-day a famous battle was in progress near Paris.

CORNHILL PARIS, May 26.—The wind has changed and the fires are observed to be slackening, but the insurgents are still illuminated by flames, and the depots fade at a great distance. It is said that the Mazas prison is reduced to ashes.

Peace is still entertained for the safety of Archbishop Dabroy.

The insurgents, attempting a flight in the direction of Charlevilliers and Bourgneville, were repelled. The cannonading against Belleville and Chaumont continues.

Leading Insurgents Shot—Buildings Destroyed and Saved.

OUTSIDE PARIS, May 26, A. M.—The following leading insurgents have been shot: Valles, Amouraux, Brunet, Regault, Dombrowski and Bamquet. The Prefect of Police, Pyat, Rochefort, Ferre and Cluseret is yet unconfirmed. It is rumored that all the hostages held by the insurgents are safe, but nothing positive is known in relation to them.

The following named public buildings have been destroyed: Palace of the Tuileries, Ministry of Finance, Prefecture of Police, Court of Accounts, Palace of the Legion of Honor, barracks on the Quay Dorsay, Hotel de Ville and Mont de Piete. The following have been saved: The Ministries of Marine, Interior, Foreign Affairs and Agriculture; the Bank of France, Credit Foncier and Chamber of Deputies.

Battle Still Going On.

5 P. M.—The battle at Pantin continues, the insurgents being attacked on three sides by Government troops. A hand-to-hand conflict is in progress.

Women Engaged in the Devilish Work of Kindling Fires.

Special to the World:]

PARIS, May 26.—All the collections in the Louvre and Palais Royale are intact.

The troops to-day surprised and shot a large company of women, engaged in pouring petroleum into cellars, and afterwards throwing in a lighted fuse.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad was completed yesterday to Grand River, Indian Territory, and an excursion party went over it. The grading has progressed twenty miles beyond Grand River. Track laying is being pushed vigorously.

THE FIRST TRAIN.

WINONA, May 26.—The first train bound east crossed the Mississippi river this morning at 6:50, a great crowd of people lining the banks of the river. Trains will hereafter pass regularly to St. Paul and the West.

THE ERIE PUZZLE.

The rumors in regard to the sale of the Erie Railway to Vanderbilt, or a radical change in the management, are still current, exciting no little comment. The *Cleveland Leader* of yesterday says: "It is confidently asserted here by those who believe to be in full confidence of the Erie managers, that Vanderbilt will be no sale of the road to any competing corporation. Having done all they could to line their own pockets and degrade the value of the Erie shares by enormous and illegal over issues of stock, and finding themselves entrapped from all further manipulation in that direction, Messrs. Fisk and Gould, with their friends have bought in every possible share of the depressed Erie stock, sold out their holdings to another immense haul by crowding its value up to the highest figure. With the design they have organized a combination that they think will be equal to that Fisk and Lane are to reaign their positions as directors, to be succeeded by Gould and Horace F. Clark, or some other gentleman pronominently identified with the New York central. That will give the management of the Erie the appearance of having been thoroughly changed, and from this time forward the road will be carefully and profitably managed, so as to give its shares a permanent value as a dividend paying investment. Gould will then sell out his large holdings of the road, but Fisk and Lane, with their friends, having bought all they can carry, will realize on the real value of the road in another and make them wealthy. It is believed by competent judges that the Erie will be worth $40 per share, more than the amount of all its obligations, organization, after a nominal change of directors, for a term of years, will bring even its present stock to a full figure in the market. Such is the latest explanation of the continued rise in Erie shares, and, as we believe, the most probable one put forward.

On the other hand, the *New York Standard* has the following: Last evening a member of the press met several gentlemen who had just returned from an excursion over the Erie railway, who stated to him unreservedly and in the most positive terms that a radical change is about to be made in the management of the Erie road. That a number of railroad magnates have in their possession, or have contracted to purchase a total reorganization of the Erie directory, and that while many people have believed that Mr. Vanderbilt was negotiating with Messrs. Fisk and Gould for the control of the Erie road, it is a good argument that that Mr. Vanderbilt not been interested in the movement he would not have allowed his name to be used by speculators in Erie stock, as he has done in many of the great trunk lines are now in this city, and have been in consultation with Mr. Vanderbilt on the subject at the Grand Central Depot. At these meetings Messrs. Schell, Clark and others of the Vanderbilt party were present, and the gentlemen who have given this information stated that he has good authority for saying that Mr. Vanderbilt could not be considered as seriously affected by the differences between the Erie management and the foreign owners of the road, as he had already sold out his interest. Only a few days ago the Grand Central Depot. At these meetings Messrs. Schell, Clark and others of the Vanderbilt party were present, and the gentlemen who gave this information stated that he has good authority for saying that, finally, Mr. Vanderbilt is not to work as mediator, and after due consideration it is finally agreed that the foreign owners of the Erie shares, a number of capitalists and railroad men are to work as mediators, and after due consideration it is finally agreed that the foreign owners have agreed to cease hostilities.

The impending change in the Erie directory and the sudden resignation of Gould and Fisk, as mentioned, it is claimed are the first good result of this arrangement, a meeting of the stockholders of the Erie Railway Company will be held in a few days, when a report of a committee on investigation, recently appointed, will be submitted, and the resignations of three, if not more of the present directory, offered.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Daniel Rose, one of the oldest and most influential citizens of Campaign county, Ohio, committed suicide on Thursday.

Ann Corrinn committed suicide at St. Peter, Minn., on Tuesday, by eating arsenic. No cause is known for the deed.

William McIntosh was run over and instantly killed near the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad shops in Cleveland yesterday.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* charges that a ring of government politicians in that city are working to swindle the Government out of the Marine Hospital property.

Kemp, the man swindled and then shot, in San Francisco, by Bridge, alias "Chicken," the prize fighter, died Thursday night.

Charles D. Carter, a pioneer and leading business man of San Francisco, died very suddenly Thursday night, of apoplexy.

George Speight and A. Dodge, of the editorial staff of the Montreal *Gazette*, were drowned yesterday, while boating.

Jos. B. Johnson, a graduate of a Theological Seminary at Boston, and for some time a preacher and Sunday school worker, has been sentenced by Judge Hoffman to eighteen months in the Penitentiary for embezzlement.

Chauncey Cook's paper mill, at Baldson, N. Y., was burned on Thursday. Loss $30,000; insured $15,000.

The Buffalo *Courier* yesterday morning printed a strong article denouncing the treaty of Washington.

Steinway Sales—Bulletin No. 19.

Since the publication of the last bulletin, the following sales of the great Steinway pianos were made:

Geo. W. Glover, Esq., Cuba, Ohio, bought a Steinway square piano; Rev. J. Hall, D. D., Esq., a Steinway square; Chas. Eberhart, Esq., a Steinway square; Mr. W. W. Gray, a Steinway square; Mr. E. A. Coyle, a Steinway square; Mr. Robert Bell, Corinelleville, a Steinway square grand; Mr. Derbyshire, a Steinway square; S. F. Owens, Esq., a Steinway double round, etc., etc.

Should the orders for the Steinway pianos keep on increasing as they have been doing for the past few months, it will necessitate the erection by Messrs. Steinway & Sons, of another mammoth piano factory.

The demand after bringing about the sending of pianos, are dispatched to the Steinways, New York, by their agents here, H. Kleber & Bro., and after withstanding the constant arrivals, the latter firm frequently have to ask the indulgence of their customers for a little delay, as they can't afford to wait for weeks on a Steinway than to buy any other make of pianos; and we are told that some dozens or four parties are actually delaying in advance expectation of the arrival of the Steinway style, H Pianos.

Sabbath School Association.

The Second Annual Convention of the Allegheny County Sabbath School Association will be held in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church on Sixth avenue (Rev. E. K. Squier, pastor), on Thursday and Friday of next week, June 1 and 2. The programme for the occasion is a most interesting one, and the exercises will be of a highly important character. It is hoped that not only all members of the Association, but other persons interested in the Sabbath School questions will attend.

LAKE FISH.—Get half bbls lake herring, six quarter bbls lake herring and 100 half bbls white fish. The finest fish in the market, for sale at lower rates than at any time during the last eight years. James Conroy, wholesale grocer, No. 325, Liberty street.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Sympathy for France.

FLORENCE, May 26.—The speakers in the Italian Parliament to-day tendered their sympathies to France in her sufferings.

Epsom Races.

LONDON, May 26.—A great race for the Oaks stakes came off at Epsom to-day. The result was: Hannah, 1st; Nobleman, 2d; and Hogfine, 3rd, on the run. The betting before the race was from five to two against the winner.

Triumphal Entry of the German Army into Berlin.

BERLIN, May 26.—The *Spener Gazette* announces that the triumphal entry of the German army into Berlin will take place on the 16th of June, and that the 18th of June has been fixed upon to be observed as a day of thanksgiving throughout the empire.

Bismarck has agreed to compromise on the Alsace question by the cession of the German mode in various quarters, Spain possesses no power in Cuba, but that the Captain General and volunteers have absolute control, and not only defy Spain but insult the United States. The seizure of plantations belonging to Americans have rapidly increased in number of late. The one case laid before the Cabinet for illustration was the seizure of plantations worth between one and two millions nearly two years ago. Fifteen months ago an order was sent from Spain for its release. The Captain General made no response. Six months ago Mr. Fish sent a note of inquiry corresponding to the Spanish Minister here, coupled with a demand for the restoration of the property. Instead of obeying the order given at once by the Spanish Minister, several hundred thousand dollars worth more of the same property was confiscated, and the whole plantation then advertised for sale by the Captain General and political Governor, who is a brother of the Spanish Minister here. After that the Havana agent of the owners here sent information that they had been authorized to effect a release of the property offered on payment of $100, 000 in gold. Since then two or three small plantations were released, as was then stated, at the request of Mr. Fish. It now appears that the property has been brought back to private proprietors extorted at the time from the owners.

The Treaty to be Debated in the House.

Now that the treaty has been ratified, attention is being called to the probability that the House may revive the discussion upon this measure in accordance with the tenor of Mr. Beck's resolution, when called upon to enact legislation or make appropriations to carry the treaty into effect. When the latter occasion arises, it is stated that Mr. Beck, Mr. Ker and others, to whom the treaty does not give entire satisfaction, will insist that under Beck's resolution the House will have the right to amend the treaty as it may see fit. It is also stated that they feel confident that the House of Congress assembled next December, the treaty will be better understood by the people, and what they deem its defects be more freely and fully discussed. Mr. Beck's resolution, which is the exact reverse of the one introduced by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, in 1868, and which was passed by the Republican majority in the House, is as follows:

Resolved, That every branch of the Congress has a right to withhold its consent to the ratification of a treaty, and to withhold appropriations to carry it into effect, and that the House of Representatives has the right to withhold appropriations to carry the treaty into effect, unless in its opinion the public interests require the same.

The vote on adopting the resolution was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Ambler, Arnell, Axtell, Banks, Barnum, Beaman, Beck, Benjamin, Bingham, Blair, Blaine, Boutwell, Boyd, Bromberg, Brooks, Buckland, Buckley, Burchard, Burdett, Burleigh, Butler, Cake, Callis, Cary, Chanler, Cobb, Coburn, Conger, Cook, Cox, Crebs, Crocker, Crooke, Crossland, Crutchfield, Dawes, Dickey, Dixon, Donnan, Eames, Eggleston, Eldridge, Ela, Ellis, Farnsworth, Ferriss, Ferry, Fields, Finkelnburg, Fitch, Fox, Garfield, Gilfillan, Golladay, Gove, Griswold, Hale, Halsey, Hamilton, Harper, Hawkins, Hay, Hays, Hazelton, Heaton, Hill, Hoar, Holman, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbell, Hulburd, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Johnson, Judd, Kelley, Kellogg, Ketcham, Kitchen, Knapp, Koontz, Lafollette, Lash, Lawrence, Logan, Loughridge, Lynch, Maynard, McCarthy, McClurg, McCormick, McCrary, McGrew, McJunkin, Mercur, Miller, Moore, Morgan, Morrill, Morris, Myers, Negley, Newcomb, Niblack, Nicholson, Orr, Packard, Paine, Peck, Peters, Pettis, Phelps, Pierce, Platt, Poland, Price, Prindle, Randall, Ransier, Rice, Richmond, Roots, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shanks, Shellabarger, Sherwood, Shoemaker, Smith, Snyder, Stevens, Stevenson, Stokes, Stone, Storm, Strong, Taffe, Taylor, Thomas, Tillman, Trimble, Twichell, Upson, Van Horn, Van Trump, Van Wyck, Voorhis, Wallace, Ward, Warner, Welker, Wells, Whitemore, Whitthorne, Wilkinson, Williams, Wilson, Windom, Woodward, Wright and Young—150.

NAYS—Messrs. Bird, Bundy, Clayton, Clift, Conner, Corley, Cullom, Delano, Dockery, Duke, Durham, Ferris, Forker, Goodbody, Hamilton, Hancock, Hanks, Hatcher, Hereford, Hopkins, Kerr, Lamar, Lewis, Lowe, Lynch, Marshall, Mayham, McCormick, McKee, Milliken, Morey

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT S. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

And now we have the report repeated that Mr. Fish will shortly retire from the Cabinet to become our member of the Tribunal of Arbitration on the Alabama claims, which will meet at Geneva. But the report very provokingly fails to assure us who will take the place of Mr. Fish as Secretary of State.

It is said that at the late Democratic Convention in Harrisburg, the sentiment of the majority was strongly in favor of Hancock for President. Judge Black, Governor Jones, and other equally influential workers are for him, and it is expected that the delegation will be united on him in the National Convention. For Governor, Coulter seemed to be the favorite, though it is mentioned that General Case has some friends for the position. It is reported, however, that he does not intend to be a candidate, his connection with great railroad operations precluding the idea.

Vallandingham's departure is creating considerable commotion in the Democratic party, and it is rumored in well informed circles that the Young Democracy of Ohio are especially incensed at it, because it has taken the wind out of their own sails. The story goes that they had for some months been secretly engaged in maturing a similar platform, which was to have been promulgated at the State Convention, and that their vexation at seeing Vallandingham carry off the honors which they themselves had reckoned on wearing, is of the most extreme character, and bids fair to eventuate in a very pretty quarrel.

Gen. Butler intimates that the House of Representatives will refuse to vote the appropriation necessary to carry the treaty into effect. This is childishness and unworthy of a man of sense. The country acquiesces in the treaty—chiefly, perhaps, because it is a settlement—and this popular branch of Congress will be guilty of nothing of the kind, although it is competent for that body to make such a refusal whenever sufficient reasons exist. It was with reference to the San Domingo folly that at the close of the late session a resolution was adopted reaffirming this doctrine. But the proposed annexation of San Domingo and the Treaty of Washington are two quite different affairs.

Referring to the action of the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention, the *World* says:

> We regard this as a crowning victory of the progressive tendency, and the final burial of that dead issue. We feel safe in predicting that it will never be debated again in any assembly of Democrats, and that from this time forward the whole party will unanimously accept the situation.

We are curious to hear next from the section of the Democratic party led by Stephens, Toombs & Co., who doubtless regard themselves of some consequence, and as at least yet possessed of the right to protest and even refuse to "recognize" the right of the Northern leaders to shut their mouths or control their action. Indeed, we may say that the Vallandingham "departure" bids fair to create a movement that will keep the Southern wing of the party out of the Democratic National Convention. Already such a course is much talked of in the South.

Now that the Thiers government has disposed of the Commune, what will the people of France do with the Thiers government, which, it should be remembered, is simply provisional in its character? The Versailles Assembly is filled with discordant elements. Hitherto the common peril arising from the revolt of the Commune has compelled among its members a certain unity; but now that this danger has passed, it is likely that the individual and class preferences of the republicans, legitimists, Orleanists and Bonapartists, who compose it, will begin to make themselves felt. Each of these hostile factions is strong, and each is thoroughly suspicious of the other. The probabilities, therefore, are that France will have a troubled [illegible] the contest in favor of an Emperor. Chiselhurst is not a great distance from Paris.

THE TIGRE-MONKEY DISABLED.

No civilized man could read the French dispatches in our issue of yesterday without feeling alternately grief and gratification; grief in view of the desolation of Paris, gratification in view of its deliverance from the rule of robbers and vandals. Two weeks ago or more we mentioned the apprehension entertained by many Frenchmen that the Communists, failing to hold the city, would attempt to destroy it. Whether or no they really tried to execute the threat so often made, seems as yet somewhat uncertain. To execute it at all effectually would have required large supplies of powder, in which they were known to be deficient; and the fires of which the dispatches make mention appear sufficiently accounted for by the bombs of the assailing force.

In the presence of the bombardment and partial destruction of the "Holy City of Civilization" by the sons of France, it is natural to call to mind the still recent time when the same sacred place was invested by the Germans. How concerned in those days were the English, the Irish, the Scotch, even the Americans—indeed, we may say, all the world—for the treasures of art and science lodged within its precincts! What vehemently eloquent protests were made against the mere suggestion of bombardment! With what persuasive unction Bismarck and King William were reminded of their obligation to civilization by one British University, and with what savage invective the same dignitaries were denounced as barbarians by another! How horrified prominent Frenchmen professed to be at the unheard of, in fact, inconceivable enormity intended of throwing shells into a city shielded from all harm by the mere memory of its pacific achievements. Why, "its name alone would protect the beautiful place against insult or violation from all but the lowest savages." This and much other rubbish of the same sort seemed to "men professing to be wise," to present arguments and motives worthy of the attention of the German besiegers. Though we may not say that it was unnatural for either Frenchmen or neutrals to talk in such a strain, we must say that it was impertinent and uncalled for. The fact is that when Professor Dove, Prorector of the University of Goettingen, in his brilliant response to a British "protest in the name of humanity and civilization," told the protestants that "the highest humanity and civilization at Paris were found in the German camps," he spoke only the truth. No investing army ever before contained so many men, private soldiers as well as officers capable of appreciating and desirous of saving whatever was most interesting and precious in Paris. And, moreover, we now know that, throughout the siege they acted with admirable forbearance and with all the reference to the interests of civilization compatible with a state of war. One effect, one important lesson impressed upon the French, especially the Parisian mind, by the revolt just suppressed, is the full meaning of such a state. The so-called cruelties and barbarities of the German war are already forgotten, expunged by the cruelties and barbarities of the civil war which succeeded it. This is the testimony of the French themselves. The result is one of great value as likely to contribute largely to the permanent and solid establishment of peaceful relations between the nations lately engaged in hostilities. Another very beneficent product of the revolt was fully set forth in these columns a few days ago, namely the dethronement of Paris and the complete initiation of a process of decentralization, the consequences of which are already seen in the advancement of French credit.

But there is still another side or aspect of the insurrection which cannot be viewed with so much cheerfulness. It was a temporary triumph of the Communes, the inauguration of a form of socialism in the city sometimes called the capital of Europe. Other French revolutions have been political in character, contests between monarchy and republicanism, between aristocracy and democracy, but all national, carried on by men who believed they were fighting for the greatness and glory of France. The leaders of the late revolt, socialists and cosmopolites, cared little or not at all for patriotism, or for one form of government rather than another. Poles, Italians, Hungarians, ex-patriated Frenchmen, they were or fancied themselves free from the ties of country and party, and wished to start a movement by which society should be regenerated and reorganized in all Europe. As the holders of property and the friends of order fled in fright from Paris, "the chiefs of the European proletariat hurried thither," and were received with joy and honor by the Commune, mistress of the city. Early in the struggle the leaders of the International Association of Workmen, which counts its numbers by hundreds of thousands, not only in France, but in Belgium, Germany and England, became the leaders of the revolt, and their ascendancy was everywhere hailed with exultation by the brotherhood. In each of the countries named they felt that their cause had gained progress and prestige by the success in Paris, and the increased energy and boldness of the organization in England were so obvious as to alarm the Government. At least some thus understood the withdrawal of its plan to derive "a little buere from a little light" by taxing matches. The popular demonstration against the measure was marked by a confidence unknown before to this generation, and evidently inspired from Paris. In Germany, also, though less demonstrative, the sympathy enlisted among the working men was obvious enough. The *Social Demokrat* of Berlin made no secret of its joy that "the flag of the proletariat had been once raised and a government of workmen established in the first capital of Europe." The *Demokrat* is confident that the memory of these facts will not perish, but will influence more and more the multitudes of all lands, and that when some years hence, the flag shall again float over Paris, not only the workmen of the cities of France but the masses of all Europe will repose under the red banner. Though the socialist reign in Paris with its ignominious termination may not seem of a character much to encourage the party either in France or other countries, one cannot but fear that enhanced zeal on their part and the adoption of severely repressive measures on the part of the friends of property and order, may for a time greatly increase the sum of misery and degradation among the laboring classes of Europe.

PROFESSING AND DOING.

Alluding to the ninth resolution of the *State Democratic Platform*, which accepts the situation and deprecates the discussion of past issues, a contemporary thinks it to be "a matter of regret that certain Republican journals sneer at this change of front on the part of the Democracy," and adds that it ought to be a source of congratulation.

Although not specially embraced in this category, yet, because of certain general principles which are involved, we have a word to say concerning the subject. We thoroughly agree with our contemporary that every worthy citizen should desire the welfare of the country more than the ascendancy of any party. The Commercial has at no time contributed any part of its influence to fan the flames of partisan prejudice, or disturb the peace of the Union. It has never discussed the question of reconstruction in the light of party considerations, but always and without exception has sought the permanent and general good of all the States of the Union. This is the reason why it has hitherto supported and now supports the Republican organization. The masses of the people of the country are interested in good government, and—although there have been mistakes made and faults committed—this every successive Republican administration has given. Hence the hold of that party on popular sympathy, and its claims for popular support. Notwithstanding its errors it has a brave and honest record, alike of principles and achievements, and is the party of national progress in the highest and noblest sense of the term.

We shall be rejoiced should the development of events prove the professions of Democracy to be sincere. But, remembering the old precedent of that party we may well be pardoned for entertaining a doubt. It must not be forgotten that parties represent principles and tendencies, and not policies merely; the policies spring from the principles. Attempts suddenly and radically to change the policy of a great party popular leader may do it in an Assembly, but no leader nor body of leaders can do it in a country. The watcher on the mountain top may see that the sun has risen, but the multitude in the valley nei ther see it nor believe it. A few politicians in a parlor may discuss what are the conditions of success, while at the same time those conditions are themselves conditioned upon what they cannot effect. For instance, in England Mr. Disraeli, during his premiership, imposed upon the Tory party certain Liberal measures, but the Tory party was not a Liberal party, and so—when the surprise and confusion incident to the new movement had passed—the party resumed its ancient course.

In estimating the probabilities of the future as regards the Democratic change of front we must, therefore, look at tendencies and necessities much more than at the platform which is adopted or the candidates who are nominated. Water cannot rise above its level, nor can a party go any higher than the average sentiment of its masses. Is the average sentiment of the Democratic party up to the level of Vallandingham's platform, or the Pennsylvania resolution to which we have referred? The views and opinions of Southern Democrats on the reconstruction measures are well known. However it may be with the casuists and jesuits of the Northern wing of the party, who, holding that the end justifies the means, experimentalize and expediencize from one end of the world to the other, if haply thereby they may win success, the Southern wing has an awkward knack of frank outspokenness which can hardly ever be brought to say yes when it means no. Hence, even upon the question of expediency, the South will probably refuse to assent to the new departure. At this present writing there are not a dozen journals of influence in the South, which do not make the nullification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments paramount issues for the coming contest. It is worse than useless to deny that Stephens, Toombs, and their compeers in other States, carry with them the great majority of the voting population of that section, and it is equally certain that, while Northern Democrats may "resolnot till the cows come home" in "deprecating" opposition to the Amendments, they dare not come out squarely and say that they will never sanction nor abet a movement to assail them, or that they will take any action calculated to alienate the political friendship of the South. Even in the North Vallandingham's resolutions have received almost as much Democratic reprobation as approbation, while as further proof of the fact that the sentiment of the Democratic party is not up to the new standard, we cite the *Post*, which states that the ninth resolution of the Harrisburg platform was the only one to which any objection was made, the others being adopted unanimously. But this resolution, which timidly acquiesces in the results of the war by which the Union was saved, and "deprecates" (not denounces) any attempt on the part of its friends to undo the action of its most compensations for its terrible losses of life and treasure, was only passed, after much discussion, by the meagre majority of twenty-three in a vote of one hundred and twenty-nine.

Not to prosecute the argument further at this time, we therefore say that, having in view all these things, the Republican party is fully justified in entertaining doubts of the sincerity of these professions. It is said that history is philosophy teaching by example. Well? Well, let the Democratic party bring forth fruits meet for repentance, and show itself worthy of confidence before asking for it.

Here is a civil service reform incident which will do to contrast with the system at present in vogue in these United States. Except for the fact that it is English, even General Butler would probably commend it. The Accountant General of the British army, and the chief clerk of the war office, two responsible and lucrative Government positions, have just been removed. No charges of incapacity or wilful dishonesty were alleged against them; the offence for which they were decapitated consisted in their having pocketed certain perquisites attaching to their respective offices. The Government, however, takes the view that whatever advantage may incidentally accrue in the course of handling the public money, is the property of the State and not of its servants. Hence the removals from these positions, the salary attached to each of which is about six thousand dollars a year. If a similar system, and an equally honest enforcement of it, prevailed in this country, we suspect that a good many public officials would begin to feel uneasily about the throat. And it should be made to prevail. What the country needs is exactly such sharp work. Set up the guillotine.

C. S. Fetterman, Esq., of Mount Washington, is announced as a candidate for State Senator, and being a resident of the South Side will come directly in competition with Hon. Miles S. Humphreys. Mr. Fetterman is a lawyer by profession, stands well with the members of the bar, has a good record as a Republican, and will be warmly supported for the nomination. Hon. D. N. White is announced by his friends as a candidate for renomination to the Legislature. It is needless to say that his claims will be vigorously pressed by a very large number of citizens, who so highly approve of his course on the local option bill and other measures recently before the Legislature. The card of Henry Snively, Esq., candidate for County Controller, is given elsewhere. Mr. Snively's qualifications for the office cannot be questioned, and if elected he would no doubt discharge the duties with fidelity to the people and honor to himself. Mr. Robert Clendon will be a candidate for nomination to the office of County Surveyor, and if honesty and capability, coupled with strict integrity and fidelity in the discharge of duty, entitle a man to public confidence, his nomination ought to be conceded unanimously.

The pursuit of the *Tribune* correspondents for obtaining a copy of the Treaty in advance has been a losing game, especially to Senators Conkling and Carpenter. It is known that from the first Gen. Grant was opposed to the proceeding, notwithstanding Conkling has for some time had pretty much his own way whenever he felt any interest in the movements and doings of the Administration as affecting him or his tribe in New York. By his selfish bull-headedness the Senator is understood to have fallen somewhat in Executive esteem, and it would be well if this could go on till he found his proper level. And here it is to be remarked, that nothing has contributed so much to the estrangement of Republicans in several of the States as the control which particular Senators have been unwisely permitted to obtain with the Administration, to the exclusion of other equally worthy representatives of large masses of Republicans. This error, as we have some reason to believe, General Grant begins to perceive is one the correction of which is necessary to his own interest and the welfare of the Republican party. While leaders of factions are an uncertain foundation on which to build, the masses of the party will ever prove a safe reliance.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A gentleman communicates to the Farmer's Club, at St. Louis, a means of squelching out the Colorado potato bug, now in Indiana and journeying eastward. His "remedy" is Paris green and calcined plaster, mixed in the proportion of one pound of the former to a peck of the latter, to put on in the morning as early as the crow flies, as it would be useless to apply it after the dew has dried off. If this be effectual, as claimed, every farmer should know it.

The census recently taken of the city of London shows its population to be three and a quarter millions. This has never been excelled even by Rome in its palmiest days, and it at once places that great metropolis in the position of the first city in the world.

A lady, writing for a Boston paper, explains why it is that women ought not to stand in the street cars. She says: Many a woman is as tall as her husband, but compare his throat and long foot in its thick boot with her little one in a delicate shoe, ankle and slender, and about two-thirds of the size of his. Compare the body that has to support on that foot—its small bones, soft muscles, swelling and heavy contours—with the large bones, firm muscles, small hips and spare limbs of his strong frame; reflect, moreover, upon the internal structure of her organism, the frightful danger to which strain or over fatigue may expose it—including the possible murder of the unborn—and then insist, if you can, that women can stand as well as men. It is not true; they cannot.

An observation of the sun, at St. Louis a few days since, showed only eleven spots, and of these all but one were relatively minute specks. In the year 1870 as many of the exceptional one were only about 12,000 by 4,000 miles. The total of the spotted area is now scarcely 5,000 square miles, which is less than one part in 4,000 of the area observed in May, 1870. All these will all have disappeared by next month.

The career of the murderer Foster, just convicted at New York, is but a repetition of that of most men who come to a like end. His father is an active member of the Presbyterian church, and by economy and frugality has amassed a considerable fortune. The son manifested signs of waywardness when quite young, and when entering manhood was very fond of drink, pretty generally known as a hard case. His too indulgent parent, hoping that he might reform if actively employed, set him up in the livery business, but in a short time his affairs collapsed and he appropriated everything he could get hold of for runs. Then his father cast him off, and he became a vagabond and left a wife and child. For years he wandered about New York, his whereabout being unknown to his friends most of the time, and his father had not seen or heard anything concerning him for months until shocked with the announcement in the papers that his son had been arrested as a murderer and thrown into prison. All the paternal instincts at once found play in the old man's nature, and he has ever since been doing all he could for him.

While small-pox in New York is fluctuating, with a tendency to decline, in London it has been manifesting renewed activity, its fatal cases during the week ending May 4th having reached 208, the highest weekly number attained in the present epidemic, and almost three times as great as the largest number returned in any week of the several outbreaks between 1848 and 1871. During the week mentioned it produced 95 deaths in Liverpool, 30 in Nottingham, and 16 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, the other large cities of the United Kingdom being almost exempt from it. Its persistence in London and Liverpool is remarkable. It likewise continues very prevalent in Brussels, where, during the week ending April 23rd, it caused 40 deaths. Berlin, also, has been suffering from the ravages of small-pox, which, during the week ending May 4th, occasioned 92 deaths out of a total of 823, in a population of about 800,000. The New York Board of Health report that during the week ending May 20th the total vaccinations were 5,180. Of these 619 were primary and 4,561 secondary.

Three gentlemen of New York city were recently out on a trouting and hunting excursion, and without thought of the possible peril to themselves, ventured to enjoy the scene of the forests on fire, the mountain holocaust, in the upper counties in the vicinity of the Hudson river. They were swept in wonder until the sharp crackling of the fire at their feet startled them. One glance sufficed to show that they were actually hemmed in with fire. With feelings of terror they hurried away, and by frequently rolling themselves in the mud and water, and prostrating themselves for cool air, they ran the awful gauntlet, and emerged into the green fields and fresh air. Their hair and garments, however, bore evidence of the intense heat through which they had passed. Mountain residents informed these tourists that at least three cabins inhabited by families were in ashes, and no tidings had been obtained of the fate of the people occupying them.

The English members of the Joint Commission sailed from England for the United States on the 21st of February, the birthday of Washington. Here, too, in conjunction with the American commissioners, completed their work of framing the treaty, and assented themselves of its ratification by the Senate, they sailed from New York for England on the 24th of May, the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen. This coincidence will to some appear casual and of little import, while to others it will seem ordained, and of profound significance. But we hope the treaty may prove to be the basis of a firm and lasting peace between the countries of Washington and Victoria.

The serious illness of Vice President Colfax is said to have been caused quite as much by worry and chagrin at the course of the Senate and the *Tribune* correspondents, as by the foul air to which the attack was at first solely attributed. In his disturbed and semi-delirious sleep he has repeatedly spoken of the subject in an excited and extraordinary way, which at least goes to show that the matter had previously laid heavily on his mind.

The pigeon plague continues to afflict Wisconsin. For weeks the birds have been flying all over that State, and hunters and sportsmen, without intermission, have slaughtered them by the wholesale. Driven by the unexpected and remarkable plethora of gallinaceous game, Men, women and children have been busy picking the birds and packing them in barrels, and larger cargoes are constantly offered than the express trains can take. An average of 30,000 birds has been daily forwarded.

You Haven't Tried Them.

Victim of debility, who is responsible for your functions? Not yourself, you will say, for you've done all you could to cure it. That's a mistake on your part.

You haven't tried Hostetter's Bitters.

Victim of dyspepsia, with an acid stomach and a world-weary face, of course you don't think yourself responsible for your own torments. But you are. It is easy to see from your condition that you haven't tried Hostetter's Bitters.

Billous sufferer, it is not your fault, you think, that your symptoms grow worse day by day. Blue pill doesn't do you any good. Very likely. But you can be brought round for all that.

Why haven't you tried Hostetter's Bitters?

Friend, on whom fever and ague alternately blows hot and cold, and whose brain seems to be bursting with the effects of some powerful drug, do you assume the responsibility? Oh, no! You've taken force of quinine, and all the requisition medicines. What could you do more? One thing more—the very thing that would have exempted you from all the pangs that now rack you.

You have never tried Hostetter's Bitters.

Nervous invalid, what have you to say? You plead that you have taken all the nevrines of the pharmacopeia. If they have done you no good, it is not your fault. You are not responsible. Wrong, all wrong. You have, in reality, nobody to blame but yourself.

Why haven't you tried Hostetter's Bitters?

For all the above named complaints the Bitters are absolute specifics.

PERSONAL.

Father Cleveland, now almost ninety-nine years of age, and for the last forty years a missionary among the poor of Boston, preached last Sunday at Deer Island, to an audience of about 1,000 persons, gathered from the Almshouses, Houses of Industry and Reformation. He spoke without notes, for thirty-five minutes, on the history of Ruth. He is in good health and excellent voice, evidently enjoying every moment of this life, with bright hopes in regard to the world to come.

The Hon. Henry Wilson, United States Senator from Massachusetts, has engaged passage in the Scotia, and will leave for Europe on the 7th proximo. He will return before the meeting of the next Congress, if not in time to take his usual part in the fall elections.

Mrs. J. E. Booth appears to have made progress in the favor of theatrical audiences in Boston, more especially within the last year. On the occasion of her benefit, recently, at the Boston Theatre, this actress was publicly made the recipient of a valuable gift of silver plate, from a groupe of friends and admirers.

Will. M. Carleton, the Michigan poet, who has made a name for himself so quickly and so easily, is to recite a poem at the meeting of the Publishers' Association of his State in Bay City, on the 13th of June.

Miss Parsons (now Princess von Lynar) will be one of the several American Princesses within the new German "Reich," taking position as such after Miss Leclercq, of Baltimore, the widow of Prince Felix, a cadet of the reigning and ducal house of Salm Salm, and Miss Lee, of New York, the widow of the Prince Nora, a scion of the royal house of Holstein Gottrop, actually reigning to-day on the throne of Denmark and Greece.

An International Prison Congress will be held in London next year, at which the directors and inspectors of all celebrated prisons, including even one from Japan, are expected to be present. This substantial movement toward universal prison reform, results from the action of the Prison Congress held at Cincinnati last October. At that Congress an International Convention was suggested, and a National Commissioner named. President Grant at once made the nomination, which was confirmed. Foreign Commissioners have expressed their concurrence in the proposition for a convention, and the preliminary arrangements are now being made. The benefits of the Congress will be the collection of a greater amount of information on the subject, and wider diffusion of it than could be attained under other circumstances; the Congress would be an authoritative power in itself, it would be an educator by the publication of its discussions, &c., and it would stir up the good of public opinion to its very depths. Governor Seymour, the President of the American National Prison Association, says "the great question of prison reform has now taken a strong hold on the public mind. Men begin to see that it is one that concerns the safety of their lives and property. As it unfolds itself to all its length and breadth it will be seen that it is the foremost problem of the day. We are to take the lead in this country in this reform. At the same time the action of European statesmen will do much to give vigor to our efforts."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* thinks that ex-Special Commissioner Wells and his free trade colleagues ought to turn their attention to this city. It having in six years, under a very moderately protective tariff, increased the capacity of its iron mills twenty-five per cent. It thinks that the revenue reformers ought to call the attention of Congress to the matter because, if protection to American industry is not withdrawn, perverse Pennsylvania cities and towns will go on increasing their productive capacities year after year, giving employment to thousands of laborers, skilled and unskilled, cutting down our foreign imports, and, in the end, perhaps, reduce us to the British level of exporters of manufactured iron."

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of S. TRAUERMAN & LOBMAN, Dress Goods and Dealers in Cattle, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. S. Trauerman will settle up the firm's business. Persons having claims against said firm will please present their bills at once for payment, and parties knowing themselves indebted to said firm will please call and settle before the close of this month.

S. TRAUERMAN,
JAC. LOBMAN.

Allegheny City, May 8, 1871.

HOTELS.

ARLINGTON HOTEL
Formerly NIXON HOUSE,
ALLIANCE, OHIO.
First-class SAMPLE ROOM for Commercial Travelers.
FRANK M. KERR,
PROPRIETOR.

Fifth Ave. House,
OPPOSITE NEW OPERA HOUSE,
ON
EUROPEAN PLAN.
The Best Accommodations,
The Largest Billiard Room in the State.
The Best Place in the City where Pure and Unadulterated Liquors can be obtained.
Cigar Emporium Unapproachable,
W. H. STROUP,
PROPRIETOR.

St. Clair Hotel,
Monument Square, Baltimore, Md.
GILMOUR & SONS, Proprietors.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, located in the center of the city, fronting the Battle Monument, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS. It is near all the Public Buildings, and is accessible from all the Depots by the Horse Cars, which pass the Hotel every few minutes from all directions. THE HOTEL IS FITTED UP IN ELEGANT STYLE, and all the modern improvements, the Rooms are well Ventilated and Furnished with an eye to the comfort of the guest. The Dining Hall has a thoroughly organized Fine Department, including the Pepper Sauce, Wine Cellar and Ice Department, and a Passenger Elevator. The Proprietors are as well known in connection with the "old Bristol" "Eutaw House," that further comment is unnecessary.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL,
ARCH STREET ABOVE SEVENTH
PHILADELPHIA.
G. W. MULLIN.....A. G. MULLIN.
Terms, $3 00 a Day.
The above Hotel, entirely new to all respects and newly and elegantly furnished throughout, is now open for the reception of guests. The St. Cloud will be kept in all respects as a first-class Hotel.
G. W. MULLIN & BRO.,
PROPRIETORS.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Tenth Ward Bank
WILL OPEN
MONDAY, MAY 22d, 1871,
No. 675 Penn Avenue,
Corner Seventeenth street,
Pittsburgh, Penna.
CAPITAL.....$125,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Foreign Exchanges bought and sold, and when desired remitted to Europe.
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
And other SECURITIES bought and sold. COLLECTIONS made on all the principal points of the United States, Europe and Canada.
J. BENUM.....President.
G. PRAETICH.....Cashier
DIRECTORS:
Thomas N. Miller, J. Ledoezig Koethen,
Josiah Reasner, Nicholas Hall,
Theron McPherson, C. Zinser,
C. H. Marchand, R. Koenig,
Wm. Varnum.

Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
AGENTS FOR
New Government Loan.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
A. BRADLEY.....President.
A. VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr.....Cashier.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.
Sight Drafts on London.

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY,
Pittsburgh, April 1, 1871.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE TWENTY-FIRST Section of an Act relating to Allegheny county, passed the 1st day of May, 1861, and of the amendment of the said section, approved the 20th day of April, 1868, I do hereby give notice that the Duplicates for the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships will be open, and I will be prepared to receive the

County, State, Poor and Work House Taxes for 1871,

On and after the 1st day of May, 1871.

Said Taxes can be paid at this Office until the 1st DAY OF AUGUST, with a

DEDUCTION OF FIVE PER CENT.

For prompt payment to all persons paying the whole amount of their taxes.

There will be no deduction allowed during the month of August. Taxes will be

TEN PER CENT. ADDED

To all Taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of September, 1871.

J. P. DENNISTON,
Treasurer of Allegheny County.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS, SILKS,
SILKS.
BLACK SILKS
From $1 to $5 per yard.
Cheney Bros.'s Black Gros Grain Silk, $2 per yard, warranted all pure Silk, and not to crack or change color from wear.
25-inch Black Gros Grain French Silk at $2 per yard—a great bargain.
Fancy Dress Silks in Stripes, Checks and Colors—a complete assortment.
Extra fine quality Toulard Silks at $1 25 per yard.
Japanese Silks in Checks, Stripes and Plain Colors.
Fancy Dress Goods in all the New Designs.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
BLACK GOODS,
COMPRISING
Alpacas, Mohair Lustres,
Tamese Cloths, Bombazines,
Silk Warp Cashmeres,
Canton Cloths,
Grenadines,
Hernanis, etc.
White and Colored Linen for Shirts.
New Styles of French and English Chintzes, Percales and Ginghams.
Nottingham and Tambourd Lace Curtains.
James Caldwell,
118 and 120 Federal Street, Allegheny.

SUITS, SUITS
Lawn Suits,
Linen Suits.
Moorhouse AND Carsten
21 Fifth Avenue.
We take pleasure in announcing that we are receiving a Full and Choice Line of
LAWN AND LINEN SUITS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ALL NEW STYLES
IN
Lama Lace Sacques,
Lama Lace Points,
Lama Lace Overdress.
A FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
Spring Shawls,
BLACK SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
PURE SILKS,
IN BLACK AND WHITE
LACE CURTAINS and NETS
Silk Mantles,
Foulard Silks,
AT LOW PRICES.
21 Fifth Avenue.

JEWELRY.

THE LATEST STYLES
OF
LADIES' WATCHES
AND
FINE JEWELRY,
Always to be had at LOWEST PRICES at
W. W. WATTLES',
No. 26 Fifth Avenue,
Between Wood and Market Streets.
An Examination of Goods and Prices solicited.

AMERICAN
WATCHES.
WALTHAM WATCH CO.,
E. HOWARD & CO.,
ELGIN WATCH CO.,
UNITED STATES WATCH CO.,
OF ALL GRADES.
Wholesale and Retail,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.
THE ZIMMERMAN WATCH.
This Watch, made by KARL ZIMMERMAN, Liverpool, is fully equal to any Watch in the market (not excepting the Patek Philippe), and costs much less. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city. For sale by
Meyran & Siedle,
SOLE AGENTS, 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF PLAIN AND FASHIONABLE
FURNITURE,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
No. 97 and 99 Third Avenue,
HAVE THE BEST
Sofa Bedsteads Ever Invented
CALL AND SEE THEM,
AT NOS. 97 AND 99 THIRD AVENUE.
TTh8

Brooklyn Standard White Lead
BROOKLYN STANDARD WHITE LEAD,
Brooklyn Standard White Lead,
McClarran & McKennan,
85 MARKET STREET,
AGENTS FOR THE WEST.
Lumber Trade.
OUR STOCK OF
Doors and Sash
is one of the largest in the State, comprising over 6,000 Doors and a large amount of Sash, of all the different sizes and styles. We will warrant them to be of the best Make and Seasoned Lumber. Prices vary from $2 50 to $3 50 per Door and Sash, $3c to $1 20 per Window, with liberal discount to the Trade. Would invite parties to call and examine for themselves or send for Circular. We can give information by mail the cost of these delivered for them in any quantity.
MELLON BROTHERS,
TTh8 LUMBER DEALERS, East Liberty, Pa.

DRY GOODS.

AT
The People's Store,
In addition to a full and varied stock of
Silks, Shawls, Dress Material
AND
General Dry Goods
We are daily receiving the latest styles in
Sun Shades,
Ribbons,
Laces,
Hosiery,
Hankerchiefs,
Gloves,
Corsets,
Under Clothing,
Sewed Goods,
Scarfs,
Dress Furnishing and Notions
Ad infinitum, all of which we offer at our usual
LOW PRICES
Inspection and Comparison Invited.
THE PEOPLE'S STORE,
Campbell, Williamson & Dick,
PROPRIETORS.
ONE PRICE.
PLAIN, STRIPED
AND
PLAID
JAPANESE SILKS.
BLUE, GREEN,
BROWN AND BLACK
VELVETEENS.
Hosiery, Gloves,
AND
NOTIONS.
McElroy & Dickson,
54 Wood Street.

CAS FITTING.

PLUMBING,
GAS AND STEAM FITTING.
The numerous friends and patrons of
J. BOURNE,
So long connected with the firm of BOURNE & BRO., will be pleased to learn that he has opened a PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING ESTABLISHMENT at No. 31 MARKET STREET, corner of Second avenue, where he will attend to the wants of all who may favor him with their patronage.

CARPETS.

NEW CARPETS
We have Received a Fresh Supply of
English Body Brussels,
Royal Wiltons, Velvets,
AND
TAPESTRY CARPETS,
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION
ALSO, A FULL SUPPLY OF
SUPERFINE AND THREE-PLY
INGRAINS,
Stair Carpets and Oil Cloths.
Henry M'Callum
51 Fifth Avenue, above Wood St.
CARPETS.
SPRING STOCK,
Large Assortment, All Qualities,
LOW PRICES.
BRUSSELS,
(TWO AND THREE-PLYS.)
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

FLORAL OIL.
FLORAL FOR THE TOILET.
FLORAL OIL
FOR THE TOILET.
Notwithstanding the fact that hundreds of every description purporting to be peculiarly adapted to the Hair, are to be found in almost every Drug Store and Grocery in the country, the want of an agreeable, cleanly, and healthful dressing for the Hair is evident. Nearly all the preparations in use are made from animal oils, and as a consequence they display a common feature, they dry rapidly, are more or less gummy, and in time become rancid to offensiveness. This is especially true of the "Pomades" and "Washes" under fancy names, made from the rankest and filthiest of all the Animal Oils. Experience proves that Vege table Oils meet every requirement for the Hair. They retain moisture a great length of time. They are not inflammable, and produce beneficial results. THE FLORAL OIL, Prepared by CHARLES ABEL & CO., from Pure Vegetable Oils, possesses those eminent degrees of the choicest, most healthful, and agreeable perfumes ever presented with, will be found equable as an aid in the growth of Children and to the growth of Hair to it a rich lustre and pliability without its disagreeable effects. THE FLORAL OIL, Manufactured from Pure Vegetable Oils. Warranted to give satisfaction. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Orders attended to.
FLORAL OIL,
PREPARED ONLY BY
CHARLES ABEL & CO.,
PERFUMERS.
Chas. Abel & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Abel's Prize Medal Hair Oils,
172 WYLIE AVE., PITTSBURGH.

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE Widening of Sprague avenue, in the borough of Bellevue.
SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of the borough of Bellevue, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That Sprague avenue be widened to the width of fifty feet, from the point of commencement on the Allegheny and New Brighton Turnpike, at the corner of the church lot and Moah Clarke's lot to the western line of the borough of Bellevue, at the corner of lands of Robert Means and John Semple, and that such widening be done and made in conformance with a plot or diagram of said Sprague avenue made by John Mitchell, Surveyor, which plot or diagram shall be entered upon the plan of said borough as part thereof.
Adopted May 20, 1871.
SAMUEL CLANEY, Burgess.
W. P. JOHNSTON, Secretary pro tem.

FELT. THE BEST, CHEAPEST and MOST DURABLE non-conductor known, for sale by the Original Manufacturer, at the
BOILER FELTING WORKS,
46 Courtland street, New York.
MW3

DRY GOODS.

A
WILLIAM
165, 167 and 169 Fed
eral Street, Allegheny.
AT 37½ CENTS.
BLACK AND COLORED
PURE MOHAIR ALPACAS.
Having bought a manufacturer's stock of the above Pure Mohair Alpaces, we enabled to offer them at a great bargain. All the latest novelties in
DRESS GOODS
AT
VERY LOW PRICES.
12½c, Plain, Black and Figured Grenadines.
12½c, Beautiful Styles Light Delaines.
12½c, Wash Poplins, mixtures all colors.
25c, Plain and Printed Japanese Poplins.
25c, Plain and Corded Alpacas—all colors.
25 and 30c, Beautiful Chency Mixed Mohairs.
37½ and 50c, Chintz Mohairs—an extra bargain.
10c, Good 4-4 Bleached Muslins.
12½c, Kentucky Jeans.
PLAIN AND FANCY
JAPANESE SILK ROBES,
ALL COLORS.
Glace and Gros Grain Black Silks.
Plain, Plaid and Striped Dress Silks.
Cassimeres, Jeans and Cottonades.
Plain, Plaid and Striped Linens and Nankeens for Men and Boys' Wear,
AT
POPULAR PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.
AT
HORNE & CO'S
WHOLESALE STORES,
Market Street.
Large addition to Stock
Just Opened.
MILLINERY
AND
STRAW GOODS,
MAY STYLES.
300 CASES
Hats and Bonnets,
Including many Shapes, just out.
500 BOXES
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS,
Bonnet, Hat and Sash Ribbons;

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR

FUNDED LOAN

OF

1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad

Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION,)

For Sale at 95 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are the first lien on the Road, taking precedence of their entire issue of stock. Dated 1870, for thirty years, interest payable February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

TWENTY THOUSAND

East End Gas Company Bonds

7 3-10 Interest,

Payable January and July. Fifteen years to run. For sale at

90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

BY

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY EVENING, May 26, 1871.

The banks here, while they report themselves ready for the demands or their customers and depositors, yet they reject, as a general rule, all outside paper however strong it may be. But there are parties who are anxious to take unexceptionable paper, if they can only get their names, which seem from ten to twelve per cent. These rates, as we have remarked before, are inconsistent with first-class paper, and cannot be allowed without some feeling of compromise.

—There is a steadily incesting demand for Pittsburgh and Connellsville (Turtle Creek Division) bonds, and large blocks of these have changed hands and gone where they will doubtless be held until maturity. The same is among the very best securities in shape of a railroad bond in this market. Allegheny Valley 7-30s have advanced to 98 asked and 95 offered. The former figure will very likely be attained, as there are few bonds on the market. The issue of Connellsville are up to 96 in Baltimore market.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117¼	117¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113¼	113¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¼	113¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¼	113¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113¼	113¼
10-40s	109¼	109¼
Gold	111¼	111¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111¼
United States 6s of 1881	117¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¼
United States 5-20s of 1864	111¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¼
United States 5-20s of 1865 (new)	113¼
United States 10-40s	109¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¼
Union Pacific Railroad	97½
Central Pacific Railroad	102¾
Currency Sixes	

—The deposits existing in the New York stock market a few days, and which was not readily understood, says the *Herald*, has been traced to a speculative movement against the Union Pacific securities on the part of certain operators alleged to be largely short of scrips of the bonds. This impression was quietly given that the company could not pay the July interest on the incomes, and hence the rapid sinking of the stock to 54¾, and of the last mentioned bonds to 90. The agents of the road positively denied these insinuations, the incomes rapidly recovered to 84¾ and the stock to 35¾. In the rebound of the market the bears were therefore given to the strong undertone of Rock Island, Lake Shore and Ohio and Mississippi, which are the chief stocks in the hands of the elipses, and some remarkable prices were made before the bears could be deterred. Reading is almost entirely absorbed by a clique in the Pennsylvania Central, while its prospective having tempted private investors to part with it, in expectation of being able to buy it back in the recession which had been counted on for with almost as much faith as the recurring rising and setting of the sun. The absorption of this property has, indeed, been the source of a considerable short interest. The stock reached 106¾, which recalls the great rise of 1865-66, when it advanced from 77 to 165. Rock Island sold at 117¾. There were moderately large dealings in New York Central and Hudson River shares. Ohio and Mississippi and Union Pacific, with a steady improvement which rendered prices at the close about the highest of the day.

The *World* says: The advance in the Northwest shares is said to have been caused by a considerable amount of the preferred stock having been bought by capitalists for permanent investment. These investment purchases of Northwestern preferred have been made on the statement that the road is earning ample to pay 10 per cent. annual dividends, and on the future they are looked for to increase with the natural growth of the country. The purchase of Northwest preferred made at 86 now and held till next year will secure them a handsome profit, reducing the cost to 83 on stock bought just now at 98. This stock held for a period of two years to date, assuming the company pays 10 per cent. annual dividends, will then reduce the cost to 48, to which adding five years' interest at 7 per cent., making a total of 55, will make the cost with 7 per cent. interest, 28; showing a clear profit of 58 per cent. interest, 7 per cent. interest, which will be realized by the capitalists who have recently bought largely on this theory.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 90 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

May 26, 1871.	10 A.M.	11 A.M.	12 M.	1 P.M.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.	4 P.M.	5 P.M.	6 P.M.
C. & H.									
Del. Bur.									
Erie									
Hudson									
Harlem									
Lake Shore	113½	113½	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
Michigan Cen.									
Michigan So.									
N. Y. Cen.									
Ohio & Miss.									
Ohio & Miss. pref.									
Pacific Mail									
Reading									
Rock Island									
Wabash, R. & P.									
Wabash, R. & P. pref.									
N. J. Central	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
Quicksilver									
Quicksilver pref.									
Pacific Mail									
Adams Ex.									
American Ex.									
U. S. Ex.									
Gold	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	92
Philadelphia and Erie	29
Lehigh Navigation	37
Catawissa preferred	42½
Allegheny Railroad	59
Lehigh Valley Railroad	57
North Pennsylvania Railroad	47
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130
Schuylkill Navigation	17
Reading	89½

—The Philadelphia *Press* says: The collapse of the French rebellion imparted a feeling of confidence to the European markets to-day, which was reflected in this country by a buoyancy in the whole list of Government and other securities, although the larger offerings of bonds at the Treasury office to-day somewhat depressed quotations at the close. The readiness with which European capitalists are absorbing the new bonds of several of our railway companies, as evidenced by the recent heavy negotiations by the Reading Company, also tend to create a feeling of security in the minds of our leading capitalists, and add to the prevailing ease in money. A feature calculated to do much to reduce the rates for its use during the summer months. The recent consolidation of companies centering in Philadelphia affords a good basis for a strong upward move in stocks, and the better feeling which is now apparent, and coherence of an approaching speculative period, which, based on the increasing prosperity and profits of the companies alluded to, cannot fail to attract the attention of the public, even at prices at which their shares are now selling. The absorption of the Norristown by the Reading, and the large purchase of coal lands and collieries by the latter company, places its business for the future beyond a reasonable doubt, while the lease of the Camden and Amboy by the Pennsylvania Central, while it promises a large income to the shareholders of the latter, will greatly enhance the profits of the former. We notice with some surprise that one of our morning contemporaries declared that the Camden and Amboy shareholders were slow in signing in favor of the lease, on the ground that the terms were not satisfactory, but on Friday, as the last of the papers cannot be obtained readily. The importance of the Pennsylvania Company possessing the Camden and Amboy cannot be over estimated, while its loss to that road will be severely felt in the progress of the Camden and Amboy, both now and in the future. An opportunity is now given to the shareholders of the Camden and Amboy and West Jersey Railroad and Transportation Companies and the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, constituting the united railroad companies of New Jersey, to show their contempt for the lease transferring the control of their works to the Pennsylvania Company.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 90 Fourth avenue, Apollo building, dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange. Orders executed there on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $50 and upwards on call or short time on approved promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny property real estate.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, May 26.—Flour and nothing sales; family $6 50@7 00; low to good $5 50@6 00; extra shipping $5 00@5 25; low extra $4 75@5 00; superfine $4 25@4 50. Flour active and firmer for all grades. Wheat active and firmer; prime red $1 40@1 42; choice white $1 45@1 50. Corn firm and in fair demand; prime white 70c; mixed 68@69c; yellow 70@71c. Oats firm and in fair demand; prime 50@52c. Rye firm and in fair demand at 90@95c. Barley dull and nominal at 90@95c. Provisions firm and in fair demand. Mess pork $18 50@19 00. Bacon—shoulders 12½c; clear rib sides 15½c; clear sides 16c. Hams 16@17c. Lard 14½@15c. Whisky firm at 92c. Coffee—Rio 19@20c; Laguayra 20@21c. Sugar—A 10½@10¾c; extra C 10@10¼c; yellow C 9¾@10c. Molasses—New Orleans 70@75c; Sugar-house 60@65c. Hay firm at $20 00@22 00. Bagging—Kentucky 22@23c; Tennessee 20@21c. Bale rope 10c. Nails $4 00@4 25. Iron—Pig $40 00@45 00; bar $4 50@5 00. Coal—Pittsburgh $6 00@6 50; Cannel $12 00@15 00. Freights to New Orleans—Flour 50c; bulk meats 50c; bacon 75c; lard 75c; whisky 75c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY, May 26, 1871. }

REMARKS.—With regard to prices we have little change to note. Flour is held firmly, and holders predict an advance, while sugars are equally sanguine that there will be a decline in prices. We shall see what we shall see. Receipts since our last son this. Grain has advanced about 5c per bushel, and is held firmly. Farmers are too busy just at this season to pay attention to adopting their surplus grain, hence the supply on the market has fallen off, which accounts for the advance in prices. Eggs are scarce, and have advanced. Cheese is coming in freely, and prices are lower, with a downward tendency. Groceries continue active at quotations. There is a better inquiry for bacon and provisions, though prices remain unchanged. The produce market is abundantly supplied with all varieties of seasonable fruits and vegetables, a great portion coming via Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad from Baltimore.

Following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES.—Scarce and hard to get; prime russetts, $3@3 per bbl.

BACON.—Sash ash 48 per cent 43½@5c ₱ lb; do high test reminded 5@5½c.

APPLE BUTTER.—Sales are reported at 29@35c ₱ gallon, as per quality; 1 gallon buckets $10 50 ₱ dozen.

BROOM CORN.—We have no change to note in prices, but quote the market weak, with sales in a small way at do suite for self-consumption.

BEANS.—There is more demand, and prices have advanced. We are reported sales small navy at $1 50@2 00.

BEESWAX.—Sales are reported in a regular way at at 26@28c ₱ lb. The market is not active.

BAKING POWDER.—There is quiet an active demand, and we are reported sales as follows:—5-lb Hazlehurst do, ₱ doz, $1 25; 5-lb Mahon, ₱ doz, 1-lb cans, $6; 5-lb cans, $10.

BUTTER.—In excess of the demand with a dull market; strictly fresh roll is worth 15@16c; fair to good 12@14c; grease butter 5@10c. Heavy shipments have made inside rates within the past few days. Receipts 81 packages.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—We have no change to note in prices, which is generally steady. We quote: Shoulders, plain, 7½c; 7½@8c; Sugar Cured canvassed 10½c; Mess, $15 50@16 00; Clear do, 11c; Sugar Cured Hams, canvassed, 15c; plain do, 14½c; Breakfast Bacon 14c Plain and 15c Canvassed; Dried Beef 12½@13c; Lard in tierces $20 00 ₱ bbl. Lard, city rendered, in tierces, 11½@12c; do refined, advanced from 11 to 16c.

CARBON OIL.—There is a better inquiry, and we are reported sales as follows: In a jobbing way at 28@29c, and in carload stores at the depot at 26@27c. The advanced from 11 to 16c.

CANNED.—Louisville Hydraulic $2 00@2 75 ₱ bbl. Brewster & Hunkinson, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 00@3 75 ₱ bbl.

COUNTRY MEAT.—The demand is light; we are reported sales at the following figures: Shoulders, 6@6½c; sides, rubbed, 7@7½c; clear sides, 8@8½c; hams, 10@11c; Lard 8@9c.

CANDLES.—Mould 19c; Star, full weight, 19c; short weight, 17c; sperm 42@45c ₱ lb.

CARBON OIL.—Market firm with an upward tendency. Refined Best 23@24c; Extra 27@28c; Crude 20@21c.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Sales of Pennsylvania, at $6 00@6 50 and Philadelphia $5 50.

CORN MEAL.—Demand light, with sales in a small way at $2 25 ₱ bbl; 90c ₱ bushel.

CHEESE.—The receipts since our last, 444 boxes. Prices are a shade lower. We quote new Ohio Goshen at 15@15½c; do Factory at 14½@15c, and Western Reserve at 15@15½c. Very little in the market.

DRIED FRUIT.—Peaches and apples are becoming scarce and are hard to quote. The nominal rates are as follows: Peaches—quarters bealle; mixed 12@13c; prime 14@15c; peeled 20@22c; apples—sliced—prime quality scarce; would bring 6@6½ ₱ lb; common dull and hard to sell.

FEATHERS.—The market is not active. We are reported sales of live geese, No. 1, from first hands, 54@56c; do, No. 2, 45@50c.

EGGS.—Receipts are light; good fresh eggs sell at 19c ₱ dozen packed. Prices tend upward.

CANNED ARTICLES.—We are present rates were: Peaches—2 25 cans ₱ dozen 90 ₱ doz; 3 lb cans $3 60 ₱ doz. Tomatoes—2 lb cans $2 @ 2 50@2 75. Winslow's Corn—$2 50@2 75 ₱ doz.

FLOUR.—Prices are very firm, and though no advance has been made, we look for a further rise. We continue to quote as follows: Amber in barrels, $6 25@6 50; sacks $6 00@6 25; Minnesota extra, $7 50@7 75; in sacks $6 85. The leading operators report sales of store and western brands: Choice spring wheat, $6 75@7 00; choice amber, $7 00@7 25; white wheat, $7 25; choice Minnesota $7 25; sales of Indiana and Ohio red winter, $6 75@7 00; choice white winter, $7 00@7 25. Flour has been in active demand since our last were 564 barrels. Rye flour is in fair demand with sales at 4½@5c ₱ lb.

GRAIN.—Receipts during the past forty-eight hours foot up as follows:

	Sacks.		Sacks.
Wheat	1,561	Barley	120
Corn	2,577	Rye	111
Oats	1,800		

As mentioned in our remarks, prices of wheat have advanced. We quote as follows: Wheat—No. 1 red, $1 40@1 45; No. 2 red, $1 35@1 40. The tendency is still upward. Oats are held firmly, and the demand exceeds the supply, the tendency being to advance. Sales from first hands at 78@79c, and from store in a small way 65@68c; sales of ear corn at 70@75c. Corn—Shelled is sold by the car load mixed to prime yellow 68@70c. The principal demand was for ear corn for feeding purposes at 70@75c. Rye—We quote nominally at $1 00@1 05. Barley—Nothing doing; prices are entirely nominal in the absence of sales.

GROCERIES.—We are reported an active trade demand at unchanged quotations, which are as follows:

Syrups—H and E at 72c; white honey 62c; silver drip 60c; extra honey 55c; lower grades 48@50c.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 14c; A coffee, 13c; B coffee, 12½c; extra C 12c; C, yellow 11c.

Raw Sugars—There is a fair demand for New Orleans fair to prime at 11½@12c; prime to choice 12½@12¾c. Porto Rico—Cuba 11½@12c; prime 11c; good 10½c.

New Orleans Molasses—The selling rates are for good 65c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

Coffee—Strictly prime at 19c; prime 18½@19c; good 18@18½c; fair 18@18½c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 50c. Gunpowder fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 80@85c. Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 80c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 30c; Cassia 20c.

Rice—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9½c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

HAY.—Sales from wagon at $18@20 per ton; baled on wharf $17@19. Receipts light.

HOPS.—Sales in a regular way at 24@32½.

HOMINY.—Sales at $5 50 ₱ bbl.

HIDES.—Green salted (all weights) 10½@11½c; green (over 60 and under 70 lbs) 12@12½c; green salted kip 13@14c; do calf 16@18c.

LARD OIL.—Sales from wagon at 95@98c; No. 1 at 62@65c ₱ gallon; Chicago and Cincinnati winter reported sold at 80@85c.

LIME.—Sales of Cuyahoga white, at $2 25 ₱ bbl; Eastern $1 75 ₱ bbl.

HEMP.—Kentucky $125 per ton; rough dressed 14c ₱ lb.

MILL FEED.—The demand is fair and regular sales are made at $1 40@1 50 for bran and $1 60@1 80 ₱ cwt for middlings. Oat meal $3 75@4 00 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES.—The supply is light; choice peach blows find ready sale at $1 25@1 30 on track; store at $1 45@1 50. Dealers are not with almost a month in fresh and sell up in the figures; Jersey sweets $6 ₱ bbl.

POULTRY.—We are reported sales young chickens at 60@80c ₱ pair. Supply light, but daily increasing.

PAPER.—Printing, rag, 16@18c ₱ lb; printing, straw, 7½c; wrapping, rag, 4½@5c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4c; wrapping, manilla, 12@13c.

PEANUTS.—Sales of Tennessee at 9½@10c ₱ lb.

ROPE.—Manilla Rope—Sales at 18 cents $1 50; 5 @ 12 do 1 12½ $6 00 ₱ doz.

Hemp—Receipts are heavy and prices weaker; we quote at 6@6½ ₱ lb.

SUMAC.—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c ₱ lb.

SALT.—Sales of car load lots at $2 05.

SEEDS.—Flaxseed is held at $2 20@2 25; clover and timothy not quotable.

SHOT.—Sales at $6 50 per half drum.

SOAP.—Colgate's sterling soap, $5 75 ₱ box; Babbitt's, 1861, $5 50; Kirkpatrick's, 9½c; Philadelphia do, 8½c; resin, No. 1, 6c ₱ lb.

SODA.—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 2½c ₱ lb.

TALLOW.—We can report sales of city rendered at 8@8½c ₱ lb.

WOODENWARE.—Pails, 2 hoop, $2 25; 3 hoop, $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 3 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 3 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $1 75.

WILLOWS.—We are reported sales of Muskingum, at 60@65c; Kentucky at 50@55c; Virginia at 45@50c.

WHISKY.—Highwines 92c; common rectified 95c; good rectified $1 05; rye and corn $1 05@1 10 ₱ gal; old Monongahela whisky $1 20 ₱ gal, tax to boot.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY, May 26, 1871. }

Cattle.

The arrivals to-day have been rather light; but this is generally the case at the last of the week. During the preceding days the run was heavy, and consequently the supply was heavier than the market has been good and dragging. The quality of the sheep on sale this week has been fair, and consisted mostly of clipped. The following are the quotations ruling to-day: Good to prime, 95 to 99 lbs., $6 90@7 00; fair to good, 75 to 90 lbs., $6 00@6 25; common to medium, 70 to 75 lbs., $5 50@6 00

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, May 27, 1871. }

There is no change to note in the condition of the pig iron market since our last review. Under a restricted demand for all descriptions, prices are not so firm, the parting in favor of inferior grades. Receipts are meager, but fully equal to the demand, which at present is very light, consumers confining their purchases generally to small lots to sort up stocks now in hand.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal—Smelted from L. S. Ore.

100 tons white and mottled.....$22 00@4 mos.
50 tons gray red short.....34 00@4 mos.
50 tons gray No. 1 short.....34 00@4 mos.
100 tons No. 1 gray forge.....34 00@4 mos.

Anthracite.

150 tons chickies forge at furnace.....$22 00—cash.
50 tons Rough & Ready, yard.....33 50@4 mos.
50 tons neutral forge, yard.....33 50@4 mos.

Youghiogheny Coke.

200 tons Dunbar.....$34 00@4 mos.

Coke.

100 tons coke.....$16 00@4 mos.

Blooms.

50 tons Juniata.....$80 00—cash.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO. LEDGER.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, w	1	Shoenberger, B & Co, c	1
Superior Mills, w	2	Hallman & H, o	1
Total	3		2

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Wilson, Glass & Co, o	1	Shoenberger, B & Co, c	1

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Wm Smith, m	1	McKnight & Co, m	1
Total	1		1

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J W Porter, m	1	Moorhead, m	1
Hallman & H, o	1	Bryan & Vaughey, m	1
Total	2		2

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
John Moorhead	1		

Prospects for Sugar.

The New Orleans *Price Current* considers that the season thus far has been quite unfavorable for the Louisiana sugar crop, as regards the temperature; but the main fall has been large. Everything looks favorable for good crops of cane, and the prospect for new sugar is very encouraging. The following are the rates current: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers, $6 25@6 50; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $6 12½@6 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $6 00; bulls, stags and oxen, 800 to 1,200, $4 00@5 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $4 00@5 25.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs, though light today, have been heavy all week. The market had been dragging up till yesterday, when it was moderately active and a good many sold. Prices have not declined any since our last, and if the runs do not prove too heavy for the demand, prices may remain at present quotations for a while at least: Extra Philadelphia, $4 60@4 75; good to prime Philadelphia, 200 to 250, $4 40@4 50; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $4 25.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep were heavy all week until to-day. To-day they are light, and most all are sold out. Prices like week before last, best, and the market has been slow and dragging. The quality of the sheep on sale this week has been fair, and consisted mostly of clipped. The following are the quotations ruling to-day: Good to prime, 95 to 99 lbs., $6 90@7 00; fair to good, 75 to 90 lbs., $6 00@6 25; common to medium, 70 to 75 lbs., $5 50@6 00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 26, 1871.

FLOUR—Quiet and weaker.

WHEAT—No 2 spring quiet; closed steady and firm at $1 20@1 20½ cash; $1 20½@1 20¾ buyer seller 30.

CORN—No. 2 mixed opened dull and closed more active at $1 00@1 01; this afternoon quiet at $1 00@1 01.

OATS—Quiet at 48@.

RYE—No 1 steady at $1 06@1 06½.

BARLEY—No 2 nominal at 70@74c.

HOGS—Weak—Quiet at 90.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull at $15 25@15 50 cash. Lard nominal, and 15c July. Meats steady; shoulders 10c; short ribs 13½c; short clear 13½c. Whisky 93c.

HOGS—Active and heavy; lots the lower, at $3 65@4 75.

CATTLE—dull at $4 00@4 75.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Beeves count 590, making 1,800 this week; trade slow, many of yesterday's arrivals being on the stand and not all sold; prices unchanged; poor to be had and unfavorable for meats, with fats and heavies dull.

Sheep—Receipts 4,200 to-day, making 18,700 for the week; market firm, barring in fair to prime grades, which are selling; fat Western sheep 10 2's scarcely bring 6c; lambs no change. Best sheep 7½ to 8c; lambs 9@9½c; 5,350 left Delaware & Lac R.R.

HOGS—Receipts 2,600 to-day and 17,300 for the week; demand firm at 6@7½c, but live were advanced to 5@5½ in Jersey.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The dry goods market is generally quiet and steady. Wholesale Prices Current—Bleached Shirtings: Appleton A 17½c; Amoskeag 16½c; Fruit of the Loom 16½c; Cabot A 16c; Continental C 15½c; Bristol W 16½c; Pocasset C 15½c; Medford 14½c; Indian Head 15½c; Orchard C 16½c; Hill, No. 2, 15½c; Indian Head shirtings, 20 inch, 17½c; 22 inch, 19½c; 24 inch, 21½c; Lonsdale B 18c; P. B. 36 in 24½c; do 40 in 31½c; do 44 in 37½c; Lonsdale 4-4 21½c; do 5-4 26½c; do 6-4 31½c; do 7-4 36½c; do 8-4 41½c; do 9-4 46½c; do 10-4 51½c; Masonville 4-4 25c; do 5-4 30c; do 6-4 36c; do 7-4 41½c; do 8-4 46½c; do 9-4 51½c; do 10-4 56½c; Wamsutta 4-4 25c; do 5-4 30c; do 6-4 36c; do 7-4 41½c; do 8-4 46½c; do 9-4 51½c; do 10-4 56½c; Pocasset F 19½c; Portsmouth F 19½c; Pocasset 4-4 25c; do 5-4 30c; do 6-4 36c; do 7-4 41½c; do 8-4 46½c; do 9-4 51½c; do 10-4 56½c; Stark A 19½c; Waltonville, 4-4 Ancona 17½c; Ancona colored drills 19½c, and paper cambrics 11½c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 26.—Cotton quiet and weak; middling 16c. Flour firm; family $6 00@6 50; fancy $6 75@7 00; extra $6 50@6 75. Wheat steady and in good demand; No. 1 red scarce at $1 40@1 48. Rye steady and in moderate demand at $1 00@1 02. Corn in good demand and very firm at $1 00@1 02 for prime to choice fair. Coffee steady; Rio cargoes 19½@20c. Sugar firm; C 10½@10¾c; I issued oil dull and unchanged at 30c. Lard oil only in limited demand at 90@95c. Lard in good demand but not unchanged at 10½@10¾c. Cheese steady; factory 15½@16c; Ohio flats, 14½@15c; Western Reserve 15½@16c. Lard quiet and weak; small sales at 9½c. Bulk meats quiet and weak; shoulders held 9c; sides held 10½c; sales not at the market. Bacon opened firm but closed dull; asking 12½c for shoulders, 13½c for sides clear rib and clear. Hogs dull at $4 40@4 60. Whisky firm and steady at 92c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, May 26.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull and 1c lower. Corn firm at 65c. Oats dull and nominal at 35c. Crude petroleum firm at 23 @, refined held firm at 24c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 26.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and declined 1c. No 1 white Michigan $1 40; No 2 do $1 37; No 1 red Wabash $1 44; No 2 do $1 41; amber $1 45@1 46; No 2 do $1 42; No 1 Michigan $1 40; No 2 do $1 37; No 1 red winter $1 40; No 2 do $1 37; yellow 57½c; Michigan 58c; rejected 52c; No 2 mixed 55c; No 3 do 52c; Michigan, the closing at 54½c. Freights firm.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, May 26.—Wheat quiet and unchanged; No 1 white $1 41@1 42. Corn dull and unchanged at 65c. Oats dull and unchanged at 35c. Petroleum nominal and firm at $1 00@1 01.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, May 26.—Cotton quiet; low middling 15c. Corn dull; supplies ample; sales 1,000 bushels at 70@75c. Oats dull; supplies ample; sales 1,000 bushels at 50c. Hay, packed, $20 00@22 00; loose $18 00@20 00.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 26.—Sugar firm; fair to good refining 10½@10¾c; prime to choice 11@11½c; yellow clarified 11½@12c; white clarified 12½@13c. Molasses firm; fair to prime 60@70c. Coffee firm; Rio 19@20c; Laguayra 20@21c. Sugar—A 10½@10¾c; extra C 10@10¼c; yellow C 9¾@10c. Molasses—New Orleans 70@75c; Sugar-house 60@65c. Hay firm at $20 00@22 00. Bagging—Kentucky 22@23c; Tennessee 20@21c. Bale rope 10c. Nails $4 00@4 25. Iron—Pig $40 00@45 00; bar $4 50@5 00. Coal—Pittsburgh $6 00@6 50; Cannel $12 00@15 00. Freights to New Orleans—Flour 50c; bulk meats 50c; bacon 75c; lard 75c; whisky 75c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE, }
COMMERCIAL OFFICE, May 27, 1871. }

REMARKS.—The market yesterday was less firm so far as relates to the raw material, and sales were made at a slight decline from the previous day's figures. There is evidently have made up their minds to purchase no more than is required to meet their previous contracts. The market towards the close favored buyers, who were not very anxious to take any advantage of the same.

CRUDE.

The current rates yesterday were: Spot 13¼@13¾c; May 13c; S. O. till July 13½c; S. O. all year 12@12½c; B. O. all year 13½c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls spot	13½c
500 bbls spot	13½c
500 bbls spot	13½c
1,000 bbls S. O. May	13½c
2,000 bbls S. O. all year	12c
1,000 bbls S. O. all year	12c
1,000 bbls S. O. all year	12½c
1,000 bbls S. O. all year	13½c
1,000 bbls spot at Parker's Landing	$5 00

REFINED.

We did not learn of a single transaction for any delivery. The nominal rates were as follows: Spot 25½c; May, 25½@26c; June, 25½@26c; July, 24½@25½c; August, 25½@26½c; September, 26½c.

COOPERAGE.

Oil Barrels—Holders are firm at $2 00 for city make on spot, delivered; country make on spot, delivered, at $1 90 each.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, May 26.—*The Herald* says: The market was fully as firm to-day as yesterday, and in some localities a slight advance was realized. Sales on the close, however, there was not so much disposition for buying done, as sellers were firm and not inclined to sell at figures considered the extreme highest. We quote as follows:

SALES:

1,000 bbls upper road, regular	$4 95
500 bbls upper road, regular	4 96
500 bbls upper road, spot	4 96
500 bbls upper road, spot	4 97½
500 bbls upper road, spot	4 97½
500 bbls upper road, spot	4 97½
1,000 bbls lower creek, spot	5 00
1,000 bbls lower creek, S. O., 30 days	5 00
2,000 bbls lower creek, S. O., 60 days	5 00
1,000 bbls lower creek, S. O., 1st 6 mos	5 00
1,000 bbls lower creek, S. O., 1st 6 mos	5 00
2,000 bbls lower creek, S. O., 1st 6 mos	5 00
1,000 bbls lower creek, S. O., 4 mos from date	4 90
1,000 bbls Rouseville	5 00
500 bbls Rouseville	5 75
1,000 bbls Rouseville	5 75
1,000 bbls Oil City	5 35
1,000 bbls Oil City	5 35

NEW YORK, May 26.—At the closing of the 26th the market was strong; crude in bulk quoted at 18½c; refined, 23½c; sales 2,000 bbls June at 26c; 2,000 June, resale of contract, at 26c; 3,000 July 26½c; 2,000 August 28½c; Philadelphia delivery, 26c; bid for May, with sales of 1,000 June at 26c; 2,500 July at 26c; 1,000 June and July 26c; 2,500 May 26c; 4,500 June at 26c; 2,500 July at 26c; 1,000 June and July 26c; and July 26c; 2,000 July 26½c; 500 each from July to August 26½c; 1,000 July 26½c; 500 each from July to August 27c. Oil City shipping orders held at 17½c; Oil City, May 26.—Market quiet and nothing doing; on lower creek held all day at 13c; sales at Oil City held at $5 25@5 35.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 26.—Market quiet; offering at 12½; sellers holding for 13c. No sales.

OIL CITY, May 26.—Market quiet and shade weaker than yesterday's offering; buyers bidding 13c per bbl; sales; lower creek is held at $5 05 to $5 10; Oil City at $5 30@5 35.

PARKER'S LANDING, May 26.—Market very firm; asking 12½ to 13c; nothing doing.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—Market quiet; June 25½@25¾c; July, 26c; July and September 26½@26¾c.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Bates & Co	Fairview Oil Works	191
Duncan & Young	Fairview Oil Works	191
Parker & Thompson	Star Oil Works	384
Parker & Thompson	Star Oil Works	384
Jas. Bushnell	Standard Oil Works	80
Jas. Bushnell	Standard Oil Works	80
J S Miller	Standard Oil Works	320

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Fairview Oil Works	11	Star Oil Works	200
Star Oil Works	200	Fairview Oil Works	200
Standard Oil Works	320	H W C Tweddle	96
S Phillips	224	Owner	96
Total	2,392		

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Fleming, Bly & Co, 200 bbls to Waring, K. & Co, Philadelphia.

Mentzer, H & Co, 218 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 270 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Total.....688 bbls

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, May 25, 1871.

Leckhart, Free & Co, 923 barrels refined to Warden, Free & Co, Philadelphia.

J J Palmer, 12 barrels petroleum fluid to Rehubart &

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Colfax's Condition Critical.

A Declaratory Article to Accompany the Treaty Under Discussion—Another Chapter on Dignity, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1871.

A Declaratory Article to Accompany the Treaty.

The Senate was in executive session to-day about five hours, considering business relating to the Washington treaty. It is understood that a declaratory article to accompany the treaty was suggested, and the debate upon the propriety of this occupied the entire time. This declaratory article is to absolutely determine what claims are to be adjusted in the sections making provision for indemnifying British claimants. It is stated that the sentiment in favor of such an article is very strong, and that it was only defeated by a motion to adjourn. The Senate will have this matter under consideration again to-morrow. Inasmuch as there are only thirty-nine Senators now here, some of whom expressed a determination to leave the city to-night, the prospects of a quorum to-morrow is problematical.

The Vice President's Condition

To-night is not such as to afford his friends as much encouragement as they hoped the day would bring them; neither, indeed, can the case is critical, it is not necessarily beyond hope.

Another Chapter on Dignity.

The Senate was in open session over two hours to-day on the now threadbare dignity question. Following in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, who set the example yesterday, Carpenter arose to a personal explanation as to the part he had taken in investigating newspaper men. His speech was short, witty, and sometimes eloquent. Part of it was addressed to correspondents, who were present in large numbers in the reporters' gallery. The only hint he made was in commenting upon a certain dispatch from this city to a New York paper, which purported to give a synopsis of the examination of the manager of the Western Union Telegraph. This he characterized as an infamous falsehood, and read a private letter from the witness in question to prove it.

Unfortunately for the truth of the letter and for the very excellent homily which Carpenter thereupon proceeded to deliver to the press, there were two newspaper correspondents present who knew this private letter to be utterly unfounded in fact, so far as it contravened the dispatch in question and these immediately drew up a paper to which they attached their signatures, corroborating the dispatch in its statements of the manager's evidence, at least so far as the latter had disclosed the same, upon which occasion the dispatch had been based. This paper was then presented to Mr. Fenton, who sent it up to the Clerk's desk to be read. The latter, amidst the most intense amusement to the Senators, and caused Mr. Carpenter to look rather crestfallen, especially as Garrett Davis, a member of the Investigating Committee, soon after arose and confirmed the truth of the dispatch by stating what had taken place in the committee room when this witness was examined. It seems that Mr. Carpenter in his eagerness to make a sensation had the press betrayed the confidence which usually surrounded private communications, as it was never contemplated that he should make use of this in public. It was written with no desire to reflect upon the correspondents, but simply to show the Committee that so far as the witness was concerned, he had not revealed what took place on his examination with any view to have the investigating committee ridiculed or held up to reproof. Hence Mr. Carpenter's fine-spun moral, that the power of journalists was of that elastic texture that, while it refused to disclose sources of information for fear of infamy, still it could invent falsehood and give it publicity without shame and disgrace, fell flat and without meaning or application.

Mr. Nye made his usual speech to the galleries, which to-day were largely attended, full of wise counsel to the press to endeavor to reach that high standard of virtue and morality, truth and incorruptibility, of which he is such a shining and illustrious example. His remarks, as well as the proceedings on the press question, as the Senate went into Executive session immediately after.

Some correspondents will have another hearing to-morrow, when Wilson's motion to release the recalcitrants forthwith will probably come to a vote.

JEFF DAVIS AGAIN.

He Makes a Speech in Augusta, Ga., and Declares the Principles of the Lost Cause Are Not Dead.

AUGUSTA, May 26.—Jeff. Davis arrived last night, when he was serenaded at the Planter's Hotel, and to-day held a reception. Mayor Estes tendered him the hospitalities of the city. In response to calls and cheers, Davis made his appearance on the balcony of the hotel and said that he recognized the peculiar claims Georgia had upon him, and of himself upon Georgia; for in the ancient city of Augusta his father had identified himself with the revolutionary struggle for liberty, and in the struggle for the principles of constitutional liberty had been a crime, it was his misfortune, for which he had fully suffered, and for which he had expressed with which every word he might utter was watched for and misrepresented, he would be silent, even from apprehensions as to the result to him individually, but as his utterances were made to affect the interests of the Southern people, he felt he could not receive that the principles of the lost cause were dead, or that truth should remain crushed. He counseled fortitude and patience, and said that the people could afford to be patient under her wrongs until a returning sense of justice restored to the rights of every freeman—a period to which he looked. With his feeling he was fearful to trust himself to speak, because he could but think of the past and the future. He looked forward to the time when he might speak to his fellow-citizens as his heart moved him, and bade them farewell, expressing the hope that God would be with them.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1:30 P. M.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours. The barometer continues to fall slowly on the Pacific Coast and at the Rocky Mountain stations. The pressure has continued low from the Mississippi to the Atlantic Coast, and is highest in South and North Carolina. The low pressure which on Thursday existed from Lake Superior to Minnesota has moved to the Eastern States. Light rains have fallen at most points from Iowa to Lake Huron and eastward to Virginia and Vermont. At present partly cloudy and clearing weather has been reported from this region. Clear weather is reported from North Carolina and southward.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable the barometer will continue low, with warm weather on Saturday in the Mississippi Valley and south of the Ohio. Clear and partially cloudy weather is probable from Missouri eastward to the Atlantic.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The New York police made a raid on about a hundred policy shops yesterday, arrested the keepers and seized their books. The prisoners were held for trial.

The Methodist Book Concern troubles are again assuming a serious aspect, and it is probable that the trial of the various charges against the Book Concern and Dr. Lanahan will soon be had.

The conservatives carried the municipal elections in Richmond, Lynchburg, Norfolk and Alexandria, Va., yesterday. The Republicans elected their ticket in Petersburg.

J. R. Coggeshall, a Republican Representative in the Mississippi Legislature, was fatally wounded at Harrison's Landing on Thursday evening by Fred. Craig. The affair originated in a political discussion.

Ben. Sawyer, a negro, was hung at Evansville, Ind., yesterday, for the murder of his wife.

The funeral of Bishop Clark took place in Cincinnati yesterday morning.

Mr. Greeley made a speech, as a farmer, to the farmers of Houston, Texas, and hoped his visit would be the means of promoting a better understanding between the people of the North and South.

Charles Ecker was executed at Fonda, N. Y., yesterday, for the murder of Thomas E. Burdick. He declared on the scaffold that he was innocent of the crime which he suffered death, but was willing to submit to it.

Extensive smuggling operations, implicating officers of ocean steamers, has been unearthed in New York.

A letter dated on board the steamer Ida Reese, May 13, gives the following particulars of a fight which recently took place near Muscle Shell Mount between a party of wood-choppers and a band of Yankton Indians: A war party of Yanktons came to the river a few miles above the boats on a dark night, attacked three men belonging to a party of wood-choppers. The men ran to a bend in the river and concealed themselves in the thick bushes, but their hiding place was discovered, and they were forced to fight took place, resulting in the death of one white man and eleven Indians. The reds numbered forty, and left six of their dead on the field of battle, not having horses enough to carry them off. The fight commenced at two P. M. and continued until dark, the men being protected by the high river bank growth and behind a large log, from which position the Indians found it impossible to dislodge them. The two survivors reached their camp in safety next morning.

Judge Swing, of the United States District Court at Cincinnati, yesterday ruled that a United States Marshal could not refuse to serve a writ of subpœna because the costs were not secured.

The Massachusetts Legislature has arrived at a dead-lock on thea proposed salary.

Geo. W. Smalley, the well known London correspondent of the *Tribune*, arrived at New York yesterday.

Mrs. Annie Claflin, the mother of Woodhull & Co., female brokers, who disappeared mysteriously last Monday, returned Friday morning, and told a *Tribune* reporter a singular story about being abducted and confined in a room without windows for three days, where her diet consisted of bread and water. Mrs. C. finally prevailed upon the female who attended her to aid in her escape. She charges Col. Blood with having caused her abduction, he having threatened repeatedly to cause her death.

Wm. J. Brooks, a resident of Washington, D. C., committed suicide yesterday. Whisky the cause.

Colonel K. Covington, of the United States army, died at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, last evening.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 26.—River ten feet six, having fallen six inches. Arrived—Bermuda, Evansville; Allegheny Belle and Champion, St. Louis. Departed—Arkansas, Morse; Nashville; Major Anderson, Wheeling. The Emma Graham leaves to-morrow for Red river.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, MAY 26.—The river is still receding, with two and a half feet in the chute, and four and a half feet in the canal. Clear and hot to-day and cloudy to-night. Business very dull. Arrived—Virginia, New Orleans; Nightingale, Arkansas river. Departed—Nightingale, Cincinnati; J. W. Neal, St. Louis to Pittsburgh, passed up; new steamer Emma Elliott will be launched to-morrow.

Cairo.

CAIRO, MAY 26.—Richmond, St. Louis to New Orleans, 10 P. M.; Minnesota, Memphis to Cincinnati, 5 A. M.; R. Hoe, Memphis to St. Louis, 5 A. M.; Fairchild, Nashville to Cairo, 8 A. M.; H. C. Yeager, St. Louis to New Orleans, 9 A. M.; W. H. Brown, St. Louis and return, 9 A. M.; Jno. Hacker, John M., Saw Mill Run, Pa., 2c; Kinsay, Miss Anna, Smithfield, Jeff. co., Ohio, 3c; Myers, Lucy, Harrisburg, Pa., 4c; Meldrum, W. J., Brady's Bend, Pa., 3c; Platt, Mrs. Mary L., New Brighton, Pa., 3c; Parker, Mrs. Helen, Wining Place, Hamilton, Ohio, 3c; Renthel, George, West Lake street, Chicago, Ills., 3c; Renkar, John, Allegheny Workhouse, Pa., 3c; Schrine, Miss Francis Jane, Fifth street, Pittsburgh, 3c.

The dividends must be in their designated positions at 1:30 o'clock, sharp.

Rain to-night. Cloudy; mercury 96.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—Arrived—Rob Roy, Keokuk; Minneapolis, St. Paul; Roe and barges and John Kyle, New Orleans; Colorado, Vicksburg; Capital City, Kansas City. Departed—Rob Roy, Keokuk; Davenport, St. Paul; City of Pekin, Peoria; Belle of Memphis, Memphis. River falling slowly. Weather clear and very warm; slight shower this afternoon.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Foul Yama Tea Importing Company.
Tea and Flour Home.—W. Jenkins & Bro.
Works of Art at Auction.—A. McIlwaine.
Croquet.—R. S. Farie & Co.
An Ordinance.—Borough of East Birmingham.
To Contractors.—W. H. Hunter.
St. James Hotel.—James K. Lanahan.
Package Teas.—Jenkins & Bro.
Piano Sale.—H. Kleber & Bro.
Plymouth Congregational Church.—Rev. E. Y. Garrette.
First Methodist Church.—Rev. J. W. McKeever.
Universalist Church.—Rev. N. W. Van De Mark.
Foul Yama Tea.—140 Smithfield street.
Workers and Jewelry.—S. M. Ott.
Operator Wanted.—Kaufman, Oppenheimer & Co.
Socks and Socks for Sale.—James W. Kennedy.
Lippincott Fountain.—McClarran & McKennan.
Teas.—140 Smithfield street.
Music Emporium.—Mellor & Hoene.
Teas.—140 Smithfield street.
Boots and Shoes.—19 Fifth avenue.
Home Shuttle Sewing Machine.—Joseph LeFevre.
Boots and Shoes.—A. Arnold & Co.
Cartridges.—McKelvy & Co.
American Button-hole Family Sewing Machine.
Wood Sewing Machines.—John Biggert & Son.
Boots and Gaiters.—19 Fifth avenue.
Banner Baking Powder.—James H. Lippincott.
Tulips Cheap.—W. M. Chandless.
Foul Yama Tea.—140 Smithfield street.
Sale of Real Estate.—Cook, Howell & Co.
Bookkeeping Wanted.—Bookkeeper, this office.
Harness Makers Wanted.—Young & Bro.
for State Senate.—Charles S. Fetterman.
Boots and Shoes.—A. Arnold & Co.
Administrator's Notice.—D. S. Williams.
Salesman Wanted.—Angerstein Works Store.
Library Hall.—The Holy Land.
Thalestrop Opera House.—Wild Cat.
Art Entertainment.—Prof. Cromwell.
Mercantile Library Hall.—Adam Forepaugh's Menagerie and Circus, May 26 and 27.
Prof. Crowell's Grand Allegory.
Trimble's Varieties.—Fred. Aims.
Broadway Hat.—139 Wood street.
Prof. \$1 per Line.—Cox, Pow